Primary Government Financial Statements
As of and for the Year Ended _______, 19___
With Supplemental Information Schedules

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(NAME OF MUNICIPALITY), LOUISIANA Contents, _____, 19__

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TRANSMITTAL LETTER

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Date)

Office of Legislative Auditor Attention: Ms. Suzanne Elliott 1600 North Third P.O. Box 94397 Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9397

Dear Ms. Elliott:

In accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute 24:514, enclosed are the annual financial statements for the (Name of Municipality), Louisiana, as of and for the fiscal year ended ______, 19___. These primary government financial statements include all funds, account groups, and organizations for which the municipality maintains the accounting records (list any exceptions).

The accompanying primary government financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (list any exceptions).

Sincerely,		

Enclosure

((MUNICIPALI)	ΓΥ)
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ANNUAL SWORN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CERTIFICATION OF REVENUES \$50,000 OR LESS (if applicable)

The annual sworn financial statements are required by Louisiana Revised Statute 24:514 to be filed with the Legislative Auditor within 90 days after the close of the fiscal year. The certification of revenues \$50,000 or less, if applicable, is required by Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513(I)(I)(c)(i).

	AFFIDAVIT	
Personally came and appeared before the who, duly sworn, deposes and says that the financial position of the (I the results of operations for the year then described within the accompanying financial	he financial statements Name of Municipality) as ended, in accordance	herewith given present fairly of, 19, and
(Complete if applicable) In addition, (Name of Municipality) receive the fiscal year ending, 19 for the previously mentioned fiscal year-end	ed \$50,000 or less in revolution, and, accordingly, is	venues and other sources for
	Sign	nature
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this	day of	, 19
NOT	TARY PUBLIC	_
	Officer Address	
	Telephone No.	

Notes to the Financial Statements	
As of and for the Year Ended	, 19

INTRODUCTION

[Include specific information about the municipality, such as:

- 1. How the municipality was created, including making reference to the specific Louisiana Revised Statutes, municipal charter, etc., if applicable.
- 2. The purpose of the municipality.
- 3. Number of board members, how appointed, and whether they are compensated.
- 4. Geographic location and size of the municipality.
- 5. The population of the municipality or the number of people served.
- 6. Number of employees.
- 7. Quantitative information about the municipality's operations (number of utility customers, approximate number of miles of roads maintained, etc.).]

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying financial statements of the ______ (Name of Municipality) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

B. REPORTING ENTITY

As the municipal governing authority, for reporting purposes, the (Name of Municipality) is considered a separate financial reporting entity. The financial reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government (municipality), (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 14 established criteria for determining which component units should be considered part of the (Name of Municipality) for financial reporting purposes. The basic criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is financial accountability. The GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. This criteria includes:

- 1. Appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body, and
 - a. The ability of the municipality to impose its will on that organization and/or
 - b. The potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the municipality.
- 2. Organizations for which the municipality does not appoint a voting majority but are fiscally dependent on the municipality.
- 3. Organizations for which the reporting entity financial statements would be misleading if data of the organization is not included because of the nature or significance of the relationship.

Based on the previous criteria, the municipality has determined that the following component units are part of the reporting entity:

	Fiscal	Criteria
Component Unit	Year-End	Used
Municipal Court		
Municipal Marshal		

The municipality has chosen to issue financial statements of the primary government (municipality) only; therefore, none of the previously listed component units are included in the accompanying financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 14 provides for the issuance of primary government financial statements that are separate from those of the reporting entity. However, the primary government's (muncicpality) financial statements are not a substitute for the reporting entity's financial statements. The accompanying primary government financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental units. These financial statements are not intended to and do not report on the reporting entity but rather are intended to reflect only the financial statements of the primary government (municipality).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

C. FUND ACCOUNTING

The municipality uses funds and account groups to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions relating to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. On the other hand, an account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

Funds of the municipality are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. In turn, each category is divided into separate fund types. The fund classifications and a description of each existing fund type follow:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of the municipality's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of specific or legally restricted monies, the acquisition or construction of general fixed assets, and the servicing of general long-term debt. Governmental funds include:

- General Fund--the general operating fund of the municipality and accounts for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in other funds.
- 2. Special revenue funds--account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.
- 3. Debt service funds--account for transactions relating to resources retained and used for the payment of principal and interest on those long-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

- term obligations recorded in the general long-term obligations account group.
- 4. Capital projects funds--account for financial resources received and used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities not reported in the other governmental funds.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Proprietary funds differ from governmental funds in that their focus is on income measurement, which, together with the maintenance of equity, is an important financial indicator. Proprietary funds include:

- 1. Enterprise funds--account for operations (a) where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.
- 2. Internal service funds--account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to other departments or governments on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments, or on behalf of other funds within the municipality. Fiduciary funds include:

- 1. Expendable trust funds--accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds. The resources, including both principal and earnings, may be expended.
- 2. Non-expendable trust funds--accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds. The principal may not be expended.
- 3. Agency funds--account for assets that the municipality holds on behalf of others as their agent. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

D. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental funds, expendable trust funds, and agency funds. The governmental funds and expendable trust funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

Revenues

Expenditures

Other Financing Sources (Uses)

Transfers between funds hat are not expected to be repaid (and any other financing source/use) are accounted for as other financing sources (uses). (Also, include when recorded.)

All proprietary funds and non-expendable trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and a determination of net income and capital maintenance. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. The proprietary funds and non-expendable trust funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized at the time liabilities are incurred.

E. BUDGETS

The municipality uses the following budget practices:

[This space should be used to describe the municipality's budget practices. The comments should include the following:

 The budgetary calendar [specific dates or time frame for (a) when the budget is published in the official journal and made available for public inspection; (b) when the public hearing for the proposed budget was held; and (c) when the budget was adopted].

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

- 2. Whether or not appropriations (unexpended budget balances) lapse at year-end.
- 3. Procedures relative to outstanding encumbrances.
- 4. Basis of preparing and reporting the budgets and those funds not budgeted, and those components excluded from the budget comparison.
- 5. The level of administrative authority to make changes or amendments within various budget classifications. Also, disclose if amendments have been made to the original budget and if all amendments are reflected in the budget comparison.

There should be a reconciliation of any non-GAAP budget amounts on Statement C to the amounts on Statement B, using the excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses as the base of the reconciliation.]

F. ENCUMBRANCES

(Describe the municipality's use of encumbrance accounting.)

G. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, and time deposits. [Include the municipality's established policy concerning which short-term, highly liquid investments it will treat as cash equivalents. For example, cash equivalents include amounts in time deposits and those investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.] Under state law, the municipality may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law or any other state of the United States, or under the laws of the United States.

H. INVESTMENTS

Investments are limited by Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 33:2955 and the municipality's investment policy. If the original maturities of investments exceed 90 days, they are classified as investments; however, if the original maturities are 90 days or less, they are classified as cash equivalents.

[GASB Statement No. 31 requires the following disclosures:

- 1. The methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of investments, if that fair value is based on other than quoted market prices.
- 2. The policy for determining which investments, if any, are reported at amortized cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

- For any investments in external investment pools that are not SECregistered, a brief description of any regulatory oversight for the pool and whether the fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.
- 4. Any involuntary participation in an external investment pool.
- 5. If an entity cannot obtain information from a pool sponsor to allow it to determine the fair value of its investment in the pool, the methods used and significant assumptions made in determining that fair value and the reasons for having had to make such an estimate.
- 6. Any income from investments associated with one fund that is assigned to another fund.

GASB Statement No. 31 requires the municipality to report investments at fair value in the balance sheet, except as follows:

- 1. Investments in *nonparticipating* interest-earning contracts, such as nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates, should be reported using a cost-based measure, provided that the fair value of those contracts is not significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or other factors.
- 2. The municipality may report at amortized cost money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, provided that the fair value of those investments is not significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors. Money market investments are short-term, highly liquid debt instruments that include U.S. Treasury obligations. Interest-earning investment contracts include time deposits with financial institutions (such as certificates of deposit), repurchase agreements, and guaranteed investment contracts.

You should refer to GASB Statement No. 31 for guidance relating to the reporting and disclosures of investments and investment income.]

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

I. SHORT-TERM INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as due from other funds or due to other funds on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans are classified as interfund receivables/payables.

J. ADVANCES TO OTHER FUNDS

Noncurrent portions of long-term interfund loan receivables are reported as advances and are offset equally by a fund balance reserve account, which indicates that they do not constitute expendable available financial resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriation.

K. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market (specify any other method of valuation). Inventories in the governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The expenditures are recognized when the items are purchased (or consumed). Inventories at year-end are equally offset by fund balance reserves (if on the purchase method).

Inventories in the proprietary funds consist of _____ and are recorded as an expense when consumed. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out; last-in, first-out; etc.) or market.

L. PREPAID ITEMS

(Describe the municipality's policy for prepaid items.)

M. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Certain proceeds of enterprise fund revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. (Include the specific restrictions.)

N. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures at the time purchased or constructed, and the related assets are capitalized (reported) in the general fixed assets account group. Public domain or infrastructures are not (are) capitalized. Interest costs incurred during construction are (are not) capitalized (or construction period interest is immaterial and is not capitalized). No depreciation has been provided

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

on general fixed assets. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost or estimated cost (the extent to which fixed assets costs have been estimated and the methods of estimation should be disclosed) if historical cost is not available (or describe other method of valuation).

Fixed assets used in the proprietary fund operations are included on the balance sheet of the funds net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets used by proprietary fund operations is charged as an expense against operations. Depreciation is computed using the following methods (and useful lives):

O. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The municipality has the following policy relating to vacation and sick leave:

(If the municipality does not have a formal leave policy or the leave policy does not provide for the accumulation and vesting of leave, the notes should so state.)

The (Name of Municipality) recognition and measurement criteria for compensated absences follows:

[GASB Statement No. 16 provides that vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics should be accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees if *both* of the following conditions are met:

- a. The employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.
- b. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

GASB Statement No. 16 provides that a liability for sick leave should be accrued using one of the following termination approaches:

- a. An accrual for earned sick leave should be made only to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments, rather than be taken as absences due to illness or other contingencies, such as medical appointments and funerals.
- b. Alternatively, a governmental entity should estimate its accrued sick leave liability based on the sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For governmental and similar trust funds, only the current portion of the liability for compensated absences should be reported in the fund. The current portion is the amount left unpaid at the end of the reporting period that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. The remainder of the liability should be reported in the general long-term obligations account group.]

P. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term obligations expected to be financed from governmental funds are reported in the general long-term obligations account group. Expenditures for principal and interest payments for long-term obligations are recognized in the governmental funds when due. Long-term obligations expected to be financed from proprietary fund operations are accounted for in those funds.

Q. FUND EQUITY

Contributed Capital

Contributed capital is recorded in proprietary funds that have received capital grants or contributions from developers, customers, or other funds when such resources are restricted for the acquisition or construction of capital assets. Contributed capital is (is not) amortized based on the depreciation recognized on that portion of the assets acquired or constructed from such resources. (If amortized, add this: This depreciation is closed to the contributed capital account and is reflected as an adjustment to net income.)

Reserves

Reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditure or legally segregated for a specific future use.

Designated Fund Balances

Designated fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources.

R. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimburse-ments, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

S. SALES TAXES

(Detail any sales taxes received by the police jury or components, the rate, purpose, expiration date, etc.)

T. TOTAL COLUMNS ON COMBINED STATEMENTS

Total columns on the combined statements are captioned Memorandum Only to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

2. FUND DEFICITS

The following individual funds have deficits in u, 19:	inreserved fund balance	or retained earn	ings at
<u>Fund</u>		Deficit Amount	
		\$	
Total		\$	
(Give management's response for elimination of	the deficits.)		
3. EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES - ACTUAL AND BUDGET			
The following individual funds have ac expenditures/expenses for the year ended	•	nses over bu	ıdgeted

(NAME OF MUNICIPALITY), LOUISIANA Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

	<u>Fund</u>	Budget	Actual	Variance
		\$	\$	\$
		-		
	 Total	\$	\$	\$
	rotai	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
4.	LEVIED TAXES			
The f	following is a summary of authorized and	d levied ad valore	m taxes for t	he year:
		Authorized	Levied	Expiration
		Millage	Millage	Date
	Citywide taxes:			
		1	,	
	District taxes:			

The following are the principal taxpayers for the municipality (amounts expressed in thousands):

Unfavorable

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Taxpayer	Type of Business	Assessed Valuation	Total Assessed Valuation	
		\$	%	
			%	
			%	
			%	
			<u></u>	
			<u></u>	
			%	
Total		\$	<u></u>	
5. CASH AND CASH II At, 19, the m \$ as follows:	EQUIVALENTS nunicipality has cash and ca	ash equivalents	s (book balances) tot	aling
Demand deposits			\$	
Interest-bearing dema	and deposits			
Time deposits				
Other				
Total			\$	
(or the resulting bank balan securities owned by the fisc federal deposit insurance n	at cost, which approximates aces) must be secured by fecal agent bank. The market nust at all times equal the at the name of the pledging fitable to both parties.	deral deposit in the part of the part of the part on dep	nsurance or the pled ledged securities plu- osit with the fiscal a	ge of s the gent.
Category 3). [If deposits a	nunicipality has \$ or different risk by \$ or by the custodial bank in the are not fully secured, add the by the pledge of securities	e name of the ne following: 7	fiscal agent bank (G The remaining baland	ASB
provisions of GASB Staten custodial bank to advertise	securities are considered nent No. 3, R.S. 39:1229 i and sell the pledged securiti ent has failed to pay deposite	mposes a stat es within 10 da	utory requirement or tys of being notified b	the

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. INVESTMENTS

Investments are categorized into these three categories of credit risk:

- 1. Insured or registered, or securities held by the municipality or its agent in the municipality's name
- 2. Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the municipality's name
- 3. Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the municipality's name

At fiscal year-end, the municipality's investment balances were as follows:

		Categor	У	Fair	Carrying Amo Amortized	ount	Total Carrying
Type of Investment	1	2	3	Value	Cost	Cost	Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$				
Investments not subject to categorization:							
Deferred compensation	olan						
External investment poo	I						
Total investments				\$	\$	\$	\$

[For an illustration of how to calculate, display, and disclose the increase or decrease in the fair value of investments, refer to Appendix C of GASB Statement No. 31.]

(This disclosure should acknowledge any violation of the state's investment laws or the municipality's investment policy.)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

7. RECEIVABLES

The following is a summary of receivables at ______, 19__:

Class of Receivable	General <u>Fund</u>	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Proprietary Funds	Other Funds
Taxes:						
Ad valorem	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales and use						
Other						
Intergovernmental - grants:						
Federal						
State						
Local						
Special assessments:						
Current						
Deliquent						
Deferred						
Accounts						
Notes						
Other						
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

(See GASB Codification Section S40.120 - Special Assessment Receivables.)

(There should be a discussion of bad debt accounting and write-off policy.)

8. FIXED ASSETS

The changes in general fixed assets follow:

	Balance			Balance
	19	Additions	Deductions	,
Land Buildings Improvements other than buildings Equipment and furniture Other asset classes	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A summary of proprietary property, plant, and equipment follows:

	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service <u>Fund</u>
Land	\$	\$
Buildings		
Improvements other than buildings		
Furniture and equipment		
Construction in progress		
Subtotal		
Less accumulated depreciation		
Total	\$	\$

9. PENSION PLAN

Substantially all employees of the (Name of Municipality) are members of the following statewide retirement systems: Municipal Employees Retirement System of Louisiana, Municipal Police Employees Retirement System of Louisiana, or Firefighters' Retirement System of Louisiana (list any others). These systems are cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by separate boards of trustees. Pertinent information relative to each plan follows:

A. Municipal Employees Retirement System of Louisiana (System)

Plan Description. The System is composed of two distinct plans, Plan A and Plan B, with separate assets and benefit provisions. [All employees of the municipality are members of (Plan A) (Plan B)]. [or Some employees of the municipality are members of Plan A and some are members of Plan B.]

All permanent employees working at least 35 hours per week who are not covered by another pension plan and are paid wholly or in part from municipal funds and all elected municipal officials are eligible to participate in the System. [Under Plan A, employees who retire at or after age 60 with at least 10 years of creditable service, at or after age 55 with at least 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with at least 30 years of creditable service are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 3% of their final-average salary for each year of creditable service. [Under Plan B, employees who retire at or after age 60 with at least 10 years of creditable service at or after age 55 with at least 30 years of creditable service are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 2% of their final-average monthly salary in excess of \$100 for each year of creditable service. Furthermore, employees with at least 10 years of creditable service, but less than 30 years, may take early retirement benefits commencing at or after age 60, with the basic benefit reduced 3% for each year

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

retirement precedes age 62, unless he has at least 30 years of creditable service. In any case, monthly retirement benefits paid under Plan B cannot exceed 100% of final-average salary.] Final-average salary is the employee's average salary over the 36 consecutive or joined months that produce the highest average. Employees who terminate with at least the amount of creditable service stated above, and do not withdraw their employee contributions, may retire at the ages specified above and receive the benefit accrued to their date of termination. The System also provides death and disability benefits. Benefits are established or amended by state statute.

The System issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained by writing to the Municipal Employees Retirement System of Louisiana, 7937 Office Park Boulevard, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809, or by calling (504) 925-4810.

Funding Policy. [Under Plan A, members are required by state statute to contribute 9.25% of their annual covered salary and the (Name of Municipality) is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current rate is 6.25% of annual covered payroll.] [Under Plan B. members are required by state statute to contribute 5.0% of their annual covered salary and the (Name of Municipality) is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current rate is 3.25% of annual covered payroll.] Contributions to the System also include one-fourth of 1% (except Orleans and East Baton Rouge parishes) of the taxes shown to be collectible by the tax rolls of each parish. These tax dollars are divided between Plan A and Plan B based proportionately on the salaries of the active members of each plan. The contribution requirements of plan members and the (Name of Municipality) are established and may be amended by state statute. As provided by R.S. 11:103, the employer contributions are determined by actuarial valuation and are subject to change each year based on the results of the valuation for the prior fiscal year. [The (Name of Municipality) contributions to the System under Plan A for the years ending December 31, 1997, 1996, and 1995, were \$ \$, and \$, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.] [The (Name of Municipality) contributions to the System under Plan B for the years ending December 31, 1997, 1996, and 1995, were \$, \$, and \$ respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.] (If the required contributions and the actual amount contributed do not equal, disclose the required contribution in dollars and the percentage of that amount contributed for the current year and each of the two preceding years.)

B. Municipal Police Employees Retirement System of Louisiana (System)

Plan Description. All full-time police department employees engaged in law enforcement are required to participate in the System. Employees who retire at or after age 50 with at least 20 years of creditable service or at or after age 55 with at least 12 years of creditable service are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 3 1/3% of their final-average salary for each year of creditable service. Final-average salary is the employee's average salary over the 36 consecutive or joined months that produce the highest average. Employees who terminate with at least the amount of

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

creditable service stated above, and do not withdraw their employee contributions, may retire at the ages specified above and receive the benefit accrued to their date of termination. The System also provides death and disability benefits. Benefits are established or amended by state statute.

The System issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained by writing to the Municipal Police Employees Retirement System of Louisiana, 8401 United Plaza Boulevard, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809-2250, or by calling (504) 929-7411.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required by state statute to contribute 7.5% of their annual covered salary and the (Name of Municipality) is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current rate is 9.0% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and the (Name of Municipality) are established and may be amended by state statute. As provided by R.S. 11:103, the employer contributions are determined by actuarial valuation and are subject to change each year based on the results of the valuation for the prior fiscal year. The (Name of Municipality) contributions to the System for the years ending December 31, 1997, 1996, and 1995, were \$_______, and \$_______, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year. (If the required contributions and the actual amount contributed do not equal, disclose the required contribution in dollars and the percentage of that amount contributed for the current year and each of the two preceding years.)

C. Firefighters' Retirement System of Louisiana

Plan Description. Membership in the Louisiana Firefighters' Retirement System is mandatory for all full-time firefighters employed by a municipality, parish, or fire protection district that did not enact an ordinance before January 1, 1980, exempting itself from participation in the System. Employees are eligible to retire at or after age 55 with at least 12 years of creditable service or at or after age 50 with at least 20 years of creditable service. Upon retirement, members are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 3 1/3% of their final-average salary for each year of creditable service, not to exceed 100% of their final-average salary. Final-average salary is the employee's average salary over the 36 consecutive or joined months that produce the highest average. Employees who terminate with at least 12 years of service and do not withdraw their employee contributions may retire at or after age 55 (or at or after age 50 with at least 20 years of creditable service at termination) and receive the benefit accrued to their date of termination. The System also provides death and disability benefits. Benefits are established or amended by state statute.

The System issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained by writing to the Firefighters' Retirement System, Post Office Box 94095, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804, or by calling (504) 925-4060.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

10. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

[GASB Statement No. 12 requires, as a minimum, the following disclosures if the municipality provides other postemployment benefits (OPEB). The disclosures may be made separately for one or more types of benefits or in the aggregate for all OPEB provided.

- A. A description of the OPEB provided; employee groups covered; eligibility requirements; and the employer and participant obligations to contribute, quantified in some manner (for example, the approximate percentage of the total obligation to contribute that is borne by the employer and the participants, respectively, or the dollar or percentage contribution rates).
- B. A description of the statutory, contractual, or other authority under which OPEB provisions and obligations to contribute are established.
- C. A description of the accounting and financing or funding policies followed; for example, a statement that the employer's contributions are financed on a pay-asyou-go basis or are advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis. If OPEB are advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis, the employer should also disclose the actuarial cost method and significant actuarial assumptions (including the interest rate and, if applicable, the projected salary increase assumption and the health inflation assumption) used to determine funding requirements, and the method used to value plan assets.
- D. The following expenditure/expense information, depending on how OPEB are financed:
 - If OPEB are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, the amount of OPEB expenditures/expenses recognized during the period by the employer (net of participant contributions); also disclose the number of participants currently eligible to receive benefits. If expenditures/expenses for OPEB cannot readily be separated from expenditures/expenses for similar types

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

of benefits provided to active employees and their dependents, employers should use reasonable methods to approximate OPEB expenditures/expenses. If a reasonable approximation cannot be made, employers should state that OPEB expenditures/expenses cannot be reasonably estimated.

- 2. If OPEB are advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis, the number of active plan participants, the employer's actuarially required and actual contributions for the period (net of participant contributions), the amount of net assets available for OPEB, and the actuarial accrued liability and unfunded actuarial accrued liability for OPEB according to the actuarial cost method in use.
- E. A description (and the dollar effect, if measurable) of any significant matters that affect the comparability of the disclosures with those for the previous period (for example, a change in benefit provisions).
- F. Any additional information that the employer believes will help users assess the nature and magnitude of the cost of the employer's commitment to provide OPEB.]

11. ACCOUNTS, SALARIES, AND OTHER PAYABLES

The payables of \$	at	, 19	, are as	follows:		
Class of Payable	General Fund	Special Revenue <u>Funds</u>	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Proprietary <u>Funds</u>	Other Funds
Salaries Withholdings	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts						
Other						
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

(NAME OF MUNICIPALITY), LOUISIANA
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

12.	COMPENSATED ABSENCES					
of emp C60. \$ liability	, 19, employees of the municipoloyee leave benefits, which was computed Of this amount, \$ is recorded within the general of for employees of the Enterprise Fund, it the fund.	ed in accor ed as an long-term	dance with obligation obligations	GASB (of the G accoun	Codification General Fu t group. Tl	Section nd, and ne leave
13.	LEASES					
in the	nunicipality records (does not record) iten accompanying financial statements. Th, 19:					
	<u>Type</u>				Recorded Amount	
	Buildings				ranount	-
	Equipment			Ψ		_
	Other			-		_
	Total			\$		- ≣
	ollowing is a schedule of future minimun nt value of the net minimum lease paymen				ital leases	and the
		Buildings	Equipment	Other	Total	
	Fiscal year:					
	19	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	19					
	19					
	19 19					
	Total minimum lease payments			-		
	Less - amount representing executory costs					
	Net minimum lease payments					
	Less - amount representing interest				- ————————————————————————————————————	
	Present value of net minimum					
	lease payments	\$	\$	\$	\$	

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

The municipality has operating leases of the following nature:

(Discuss operating leases in effect.)

The minimum annual commitments under noncancelable operating leases are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	Buildings and Office Facilities	Equipment	Total
19	\$	\$	\$
19			
19			
19			
19			
Thereafter			
Total	\$	\$	\$

14. CHANGES IN GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of the long-term obligation transactions for the year ended ______, 19__:

	Bonded Debt	Compensated Absences	Capital <u>Leases</u>	Total
Long-term obligations payable at				
, 19	\$	\$	\$	\$
Additions				
Deductions				
Long-term obligations payable at				
, 19	\$	\$	\$	\$

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

General obligation bonds, revenue bonds, certificates of indebtedness, et cetera, are comprised of the following individual issues (classify by type and amount):

iscal Year	 			 Total
19	\$ \$	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ \$
19	 			
19	 			
19				
19				
Total	\$ \$	\$	\$	\$ \$

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

[When bonds have been issued by a special district or industrial development board, the municipality may have a legal obligation (guarantees the bonds) or a moral obligation (the name of the municipality may appear on the face of the bonds even though it is specifically stated that the municipality does not guarantee payment). In either of those cases, disclosure must be made in the municipality's financial statements, whether they are component unit statements or reporting entity statements. In the case of the moral obligation, the note should describe the bonds and state that the name of the municipality appears on the face of the bond, but the municipality has not guaranteed payment of those bonds in the event of default by the issuing authority.]

15. CHANGES IN AGENCY FUNDS

A summary of changes in assets and liabilities follows:

	Balances at Beginning of Year	Additions	Reductions	Balances at End of Year
Assets:				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities:				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total liabilities	\$	\$	\$	\$

(NAME OF MUNICIPALITY), LOUISIANA
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

16. **INTERFUND ASSETS/LIABILITIES**

Due from/to other funds:		
Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
		<u>\$</u>
Total		\$
Interfund receivable/payable		
Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
		<u>\$</u>
-		
Total		\$
Advances from/to other funds:		
Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount\$
Total	-	\$
17. INTERGOVERNMENTAI	_ PAYABLE	
The following is a summary o	f the intergovernmental payable	due other governments a

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Payable to	Fund	Fund	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$

18. RESERVED AND DESIGNATED RETAINED EARNINGS/FUND BALANCES

(Detail any reserves or designations appearing on the combined balance sheet.)

19. PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Segment Information)

(If more than one fund is included in the enterprise or internal service funds on the combined financial statements, GASB Codification Section 2500 requires certain segment information disclosure.)

20. CHANGES IN CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

The following is a summary of changes in contributed capital:

Balance at, 19 Additions:	\$ \$	\$ \$
Balance at, 19	\$ \$	\$ \$

21. JOINT VENTURE

For both governmental and proprietary fund joint ventures, the following should be disclosed:

- A. A general description of each joint venture, including:
 - 1. Identifying the participants and their percentage shared.
 - 2. Describing the arrangements for selecting the governing body or management.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

- 3. Disclosing the degree of control the participants have over budgeting and financing.
- B. Condensed or summary financial information on each joint venture, including:
 - Balance sheet date.
 - 2. Total assets, liabilities, and equity.
 - 3. Total revenues, expenditures/expenses, other financing sources (uses), and net increase (decrease) in fund balance/retained earnings.
 - 4. Reporting entity's share of assets, liabilities, equity, and changes therein during the year, if known.
- C. Joint venture debt, both current and long-term, and the security for the debt.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(GASB 14 and FASB 57 require the disclosure of the description of the relationship, the transactions, the dollar amount of the transactions, and any amounts due to or from that result from related party transactions. List all related party transactions.)

23. LITIGATION AND CLAIMS

requiring current resources.

At, 19, the municipality is inv	volved in litigation or is aware of claims totaling
\$that are not covered by insurance	. Of this amount, \$ has been recorded
as a liability of the General Fund, and \$	has been recorded as a general long-term
liability, as required by GASB Codification Se	ection C50. (For the remaining amounts, disclose
the legal counsel's opinion on the ultimate res	olution of such matters.)
Claims and litigation costs of \$ w	vere incurred in the current year. Of this amount,
\$has been recorded as a current-ye	ear expenditure in the General Fund, and \$
has been recorded in the general long-terr	n obligations account group as an obligation not

24. FEDERAL COMPLIANCE CONTINGENCIES

(Include all federal contingencies with an explanation of questioned or disallowed costs.)

25. SOLID WASTE LANDFILL COSTS

GASB 18 applies to cities that are required by federal, state, or local laws or regulations to incur municipal solid waste landfill closure and postclosure care costs. The statement requires that the following be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements:

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

- 1. The nature and source of landfill closure and postclosure care requirements (federal, state, or local laws or regulations).
- 2. That recognition of a liability for closure and postclosure care costs is based on landfill capacity used to date.
- 3. The reported liability for closure and postclosure care at the balance sheet date (if not apparent from the financial statements) and the estimated total current cost of closure and postclosure care remaining to be recognized.
- 4. The percentage of landfill capacity used to date and estimated remaining landfill life in years.
- 5. How closure and postclosure care financial assurance requirements, if any, are being met. Also, any assets restricted for payment of closure and postclosure care costs (if not apparent from the financial statements).
- 6. The nature of the estimates and the potential for changes due to inflation or deflation, technology, or applicable laws or regulations.

The following is an example disclosure:

State and federal laws and regulations require the (Name of Municipality) to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 30 years after closure. In addition to operating expenses relating to current activities of the landfill, an expense provision and related liability are being recognized based on the future closure and postclosure care costs that will be incurred near or after the date the landfill no longer accepts waste. The recognition of these landfill closure and postclosure care costs is based on the amount of the landfill used during the year. The estimated liability for landfill closure and postclosure care costs has a balance of \$ _____, 19__, which is based on ___ percent usage (filled) of the landfill. It is estimated that an additional \$ will be recognized as closure and postclosure care expenses between the date of the balance sheet and the date the landfill is expected to be filled to capacity (19). The estimated total current cost of the landfill closure and postclosure care _) is based on the amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities, and services required to close, monitor, and maintain the landfill were acquired as of December 31, 1994. However, the actual cost of closure and postclosure care may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in landfill laws and regulations.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Concluded)

26. ON-BEHALF PAYMENTS FOR FRINGE BENEFITS AND SALARIES

(Note to the preparer of the financial statements: GASB Statement 24 requires that on-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries be recognized as revenue and expenditures or expenses and that the notes to the financial statements disclose the amounts recognized. On-behalf payments include pension plan contributions, employee health and life insurance premiums, and salary supplements or stipends. You should refer to GASB Statement 24 for guidance relating to the recognition and measurement of on-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries.)

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(A reporting government should disclose any material event affecting it that occurs between the close of the fiscal period and issuance of the financial statements.)

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

(Provide a description of each fund.)

NOTE - When federal funds are described, the federal funding source should be identified. If these funds are flow-through funds from a primary recipient, then the federal funding source and the primary recipient should be identified. The following is an example:

The Community Development Block Grant Fund accounts for the funds provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development through the Louisiana Division of Administration. The monies are used to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low or moderate income.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

(Provide a description of each fund.)

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

(Provide a description of each fund, to include a description of the project, source of funding, and the status of the project.)

PROPRIETARY AND NON-EXPENDABLE TRUST FUNDS

(Provide a description of each fund.)

COMPENSATION PAID BOARD MEMBERS

The schedule of compensation paid to board members is presented in compliance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 54 of the 1979 Session of the Louisiana Legislature. Compensation of the board members is included in the general administrative expenditures of the General Fund. The members of the board receive compensation pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statute______. (Explain changes of board members.)

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND AUDIT FINDINGS RESOLUTION

In accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, schedules of expenditures of federal awards, follow-up and corrective action taken on prior audit findings, and corrective action plan for current year audit findings are presented.

Summary Schedule of	Prior Audit Findings
For the Year Ended	, 19

Ref. No.*	Fiscal Year Finding Initially Occurred	Description of Finding	Corrective Action Taken (Yes, No, Partially)	Planned Corrective Action/Partial Corrective Action Taken**	Additional Explanation***

^{*} Reference number the auditor assigns to the audit finding.

- *** Additional explanation is required when:
 - Corrective action taken is significantly different from corrective action previously reported.
 - The municipality believes the audit findings are no longer valid or do not warrant further action.

Note: This summary schedule of prior audit findings should include all prior audit findings and management letter comments. This includes internal control findings, compliance findings with federal and state laws and regulations, and questioned costs relative to federal awards.

In addition, this summary schedule should include audit findings reported in the prior audit's summary schedule of prior audit findings, except those audit findings listed as corrected or no longer valid or not warranting further action.

^{**} When audit findings are not corrected or are only partially corrected, the planned corrective action as well as any partial corrective action taken should be described.

Corrective Action Plan for

Current Year Audit Findings

For the Ye	ear Ended,	19		
Ref. No.*	Description of Finding	Corrective Action Planned	Name(s) of Contact Person(s)**	Anticipated Completion Date
				·

Note: This schedule should be completed at the completion of the audit and include all current audit findings and management letter comments. This includes internal control findings, compliance findings with federal and state laws and regulations, and questioned costs relative to federal awards.

If the municipality does not agree with the audit findings or believes corrective action is not required, then the corrective action plan should include an explanation and specific reasons.

^{*} Reference number the auditor assigns to the audit finding.

^{**}Name(s) of contact person(s) responsible for corrective action.